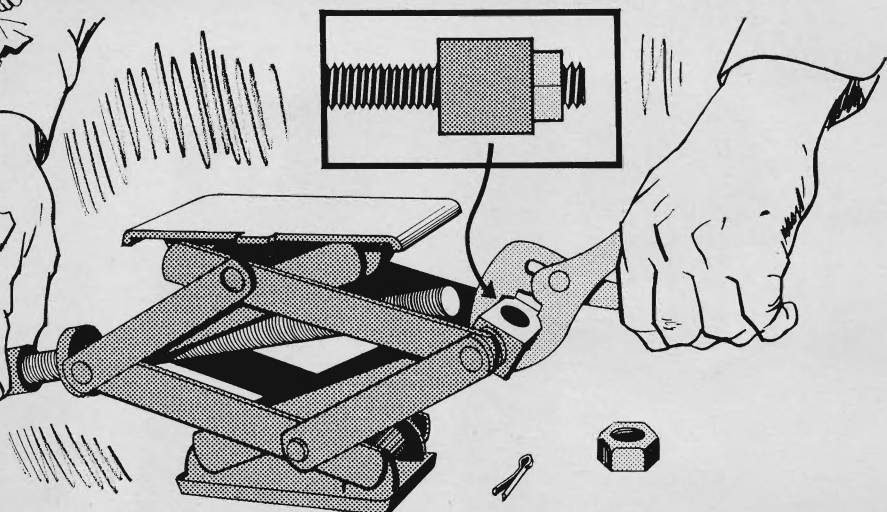


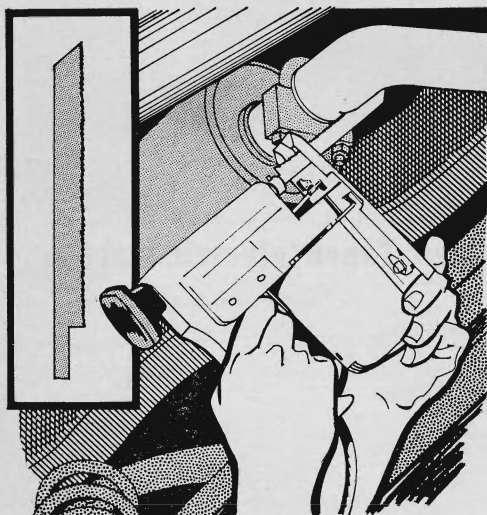


Hints from the Model Garage

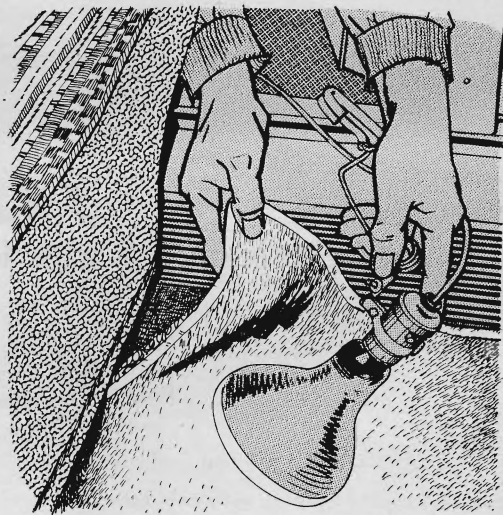


An old automobile jack of the scissors type that is giving trouble often can be easily fixed. Usually, the trouble is caused by the wearing away of the female thread. Where this is the case, back out the male-threaded shaft,

the position of the nut, and screw the shaft back in again. Then spin on, next to the original nut, a new steel nut with the same thread and tack-weld them together. You'll find your old jack working like new again.



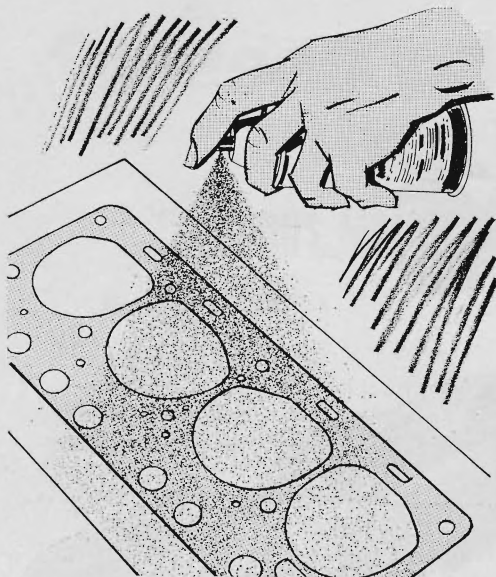
When cutting an old muffler away from an exhaust pipe, there may not be room for a hacksaw. One solution is to make an oversize saber-saw blade: Break a hacksaw in a vise to get a 5" length, grind a shank on it to fit your saber saw. Slow the saw with a speed-control box if you have one in your shop.



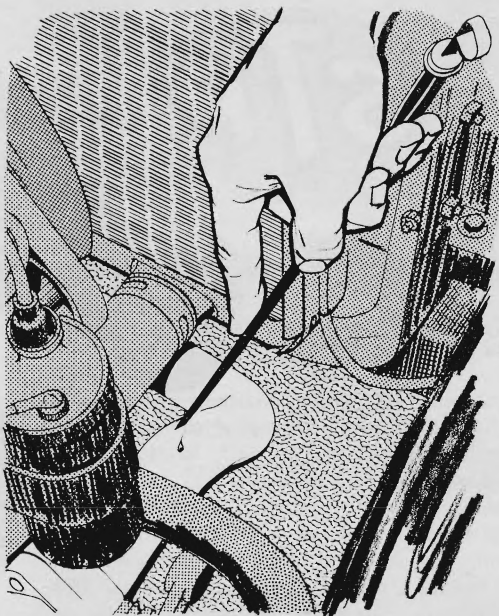
An ordinary heat lamp can make all the difference when you have to remove a carpet or floor mat that is cemented to the car. Hold the lamp so that it shines for a few minutes on each section before you lift it. The infrared heat will soften the cement enough for you to pull the floor covering free without damage.

Continued

More Hints from the Model Garage



Gaskets can be copied fast and accurately by using an old one as a stencil. Use any left-over aerosol spray paint you have around, and cover the gasket by spraying it straight down. Even the smallest holes will be clear and full size. Remove old gasket, cut and drill.



Suspect water leaks? Here's an easy way to check for them: Start the engine and let it warm up. Pull the dipstick and let a few drops of oil drip down on the hot exhaust pipe. If there is sizzling, or bubbles appear, there's water in the oil. If not, there's no leak.



Smoke from cigarette butts in the ashtray is irritating to many drivers. It can be stopped by riveting or soldering part of a lipstick tube to the wall of the ashtray and dropping the butts into the tube. Robbed of oxygen, the fire goes out completely in just a few seconds.



Test antifreeze strength this way: Draw off a small amount from the radiator into a can, cover with metal foil, and put it in the freezer (or freezing compartment of your refrigerator). If it does not freeze, the radiator mixture is safe down to approximately zero degrees.